



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dr. Richardson was twice married. After the death of his first wife, who was a Miss Patrick, of Augusta, he married Mrs. Tate, of the same county, who survives him.

In June, 1879, he removed from Staunton to Richmond, and became editor of the *Central Presbyterian*, in partnership with the eminent scholar and writer, Dr. James C. Southall. After the resignation of Dr. Southall, Dr. Richardson for a time conducted the *Central Presbyterian* as sole editor, but subsequently associated with him Dr. James P. Smith. Dr. Richardson, together with Dr. James C. Southall, assumed control of the *Central Presbyterian* in June, 1879, succeeding Dr. William Brown, who, in his valedictory, said of his successor:

"The Rev. William T. Richardson is well known in the Church, especially in the Synod of Virginia, as having been for thirty years a successful pastor and instructor of youth, as a man of clear, vigorous, practical intellect; of ripe scholarship; of excellent business capacity; as well versed in the affairs of the Church, and devoted to its interests."

In all these varied departments of service Dr. Richardson demonstrated his rare capacity for usefulness. He was dignified, courteous, and gentle in manner, a clear and forcible writer, an earnest and evangelical preacher, an invaluable member of Church courts, because of his prudence, conservatism, and familiarity with ecclesiastical law; steadfast and loyal in his friendships, doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God. In the social circle few men were more charming and entertaining. He was a man of wide reading and had travelled much, several times abroad. His manners were always agreeable. His conversation was usually instructive, always entertaining and edifying.

[NOTE.—We are indebted to Richmond *Dispatch* for these details.]

COLONEL EDWARD M. HEYL was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1844, and entered the military service August 12, 1861, as a private of Company E, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry; was promoted quartermaster sergeant and first sergeant same company; second lieutenant April 4, 1862; first lieutenant April 1, 1863; captain December 4, 1863; and honorably mustered out August 24, 1864. His command was among the first volunteer cavalry regiments that joined the army of the Potomac, and he was engaged with it in the following-named battles: Williamsburg, Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Kelly's Ford, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Siege of Petersburg. He was captured by the Confederates at Hartwood Church, Virginia, November 28, 1863, and kept a prisoner for thirty days.

He was appointed first lieutenant Ninth cavalry July 28, 1866; promoted captain July 31, 1867; transferred to the Fourth cavalry January 1, 1871; appointed major and inspector-general February 19, 1885; pro-

moted lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general December 22, 1885, and colonel and inspector-general February 12, 1889. During his service in the line, besides being engaged in numerous expeditions, he participated in the following actions against hostile Indians:

June 7, 1869, on the Pecos river, Texas, with the Lapans and Mesca-leros; mentioned in General Orders of September 11, 1869, Headquarters Fifth Military District, for gallantry in this action.

September 16, 1869, near the Brazos river, Texas, against Kiowas and Comanches, and again mentioned in General Orders of October 28, 1869, Headquarters Fifth Military District, for gallantry.

November 24, 1869, near Llano river, Texas, against Comanches. In describing this engagement in General Orders, dated December 13, 1869, Major-General Reynolds states that "this is the third occasion within the year that the gallantry of Captain Heyl has been brought to the attention of the commanding general. In this action Captain Heyl engaged in personal combat with an Indian whom he killed, and was himself severely wounded with an arrow in the left side." He took part in the expedition against the hostile Apaches and Lapans on the Pecos river, Texas, from May to October, 1870, and in the scouting expedition against hostile Comanches and Kiowas, from September, 1871, to December, 1871.

October 11, 1871, he was again engaged with hostile Comanches near the Brazos river, Texas, where the enemy was completely routed, his entire camp and winter supplies being destroyed.

From June, 1872, to June, 1873, he commanded the escort composed of cavalry and infantry to the Texas and Pacific railroad expedition, in which he saw much hard service, being engaged in a number of skirmishes with hostile Kiowas and Comanches.

September 26 and 27, 1874, he was engaged with hostile Cheyennes in the Tule Cañon, Texas, and on September 28, 1874, in the battle against Cheyennes and Kiowas in the Palo Duro Cañon, Texas, in which the Indians were completely routed.

November 3, 1874, in action against hostile Comanches on the Laguna Curato, Texas.

He was engaged in the Ute campaign of 1881, and in the expedition against the hostile Apaches in the fall of the same year.

He served from August 6, 1884, to February 19, 1885, as Acting Assistant Inspector General, Department of the East, when he was appointed Major and Inspector General.

Served as Inspector General of the Department of Texas, March 30, 1885, to November 3, 1888; of the Division of the Missouri, from November 12, 1888, to June 2, 1891, and of the Department of the Missouri until the date of his death, January 2, 1895.

No better eulogy of Colonel Heyl than the foregoing record of gallant and faithful service can be written. For this and his many other fine traits of character he will be long remembered with honor. He was buried at Arlington, Virginia, with military honors.

COLONEL JOHN EDMUND PENN was born in the county of Patrick, July 3, 1837. His father was Gabriel Penn, a grandson of Col. Abram Penn, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and a nephew of John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Col. Penn belonged to a family well known in his division of the State for culture, refinement, hospitality and wealth. He enjoyed the best educational advantages. At the age of fifteen he went to a noted school of its day at Germantown, N. C.; afterwards to Randolph-Macon College, where he graduated with distinction. Returning home he studied law under his kinsman, Judge Waller R. Staples; afterwards going to the University of Virginia, where he finished his course of study. At the breaking out of the war between the States he promptly organized a company from his native county, Patrick, entering the Confederate army with the rank of captain. His gallant services as a soldier were very soon rewarded by promotion to the colonelcy of the Forty-second Virginia Regiment. At the battle of Sharpsburg, while acting in the capacity of Brigadier-General, he was shot down, captured and taken to Baltimore, where his leg was twice amputated. Returning to his home in the county of Patrick he began the practice of law and was soon elected commonwealth's attorney, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. When the State was admitted into the Union, he was elected Senator from the counties of Patrick, Floyd and Montgomery, and while in the Senate took an active part in the promotion of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, and secured its location at Blacksburg. He afterwards again represented the counties of Patrick, Floyd and Carroll in the Senate, serving with distinction from 1869 to 1876, inclusive, being one of the leaders of his party in that body.

In November, 1866, Col. Penn married Alice Grant Hoge, daughter of Hon. Daniel H. Hoge, of Montgomery, member of Congress, and a lawyer and speaker of ability. After his marriage he continued to live in his native county, where he was for many years at the head of the bar, honored and esteemed for his many private as well as public virtues.

In 1882 Col. Penn moved to Salem, Roanoke county, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1883 he formed a co-partnership with Lucian H. Cocke, and in 1885 purchased a handsome home in Roanoke city, where he continued to live to the time of his death. In Roanoke his high attainments as a lawyer, his skill as an advocate, his eloquence and ability as a speaker, and his industry and zeal for his clients, soon made